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Note by the Secretary-General

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* Reports submitted by non-governmental organizations are issued without formal editing.

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1. American Association of Jurists (Special; 1989)

I. Introduction

The aims of the organization: The aims and purposes of the American Association of Jurists (AAJ) are: (a) self-determination of peoples and full economic independence and the sovereignty of the State over its wealth and natural resources; (b) oppose imperialism, fascism, colonialism and neocolonialism, racism, and discrimination against women, indigenous peoples and national minorities; (c) defend peace based on the principles of peaceful coexistence between States of different social and economic systems; (d) defend and promote human rights and the realization of better and more effective guarantees for their protection; (e) denounce and oppose repressive legislation in American States which contradicts and deviates from the principles and objectives of the association; (f) establish fraternal relations and common actions with jurists and their organizations throughout the world committed to objectives similar to those stated in our statutes; (g) mobilize jurists of the American countries to develop joint actions to ensure the active involvement of the juridical science in the process of social and economic changes in their respective countries, which are consistent with the principles and objectives enumerated herein; (h) defence and protection of the legal profession as well as solidarity with jurists who are persecuted because they carry out activities in accordance with the principles herein set forth.

The American Association of Jurists has national chapters and affiliates in: Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Other lawyers' organizations are also affiliated to AAJ, namely, the National Lawyers Guild, the National Union of Cuban Jurists and the Association of Lawyers of Buenos Aires. We have approximately five hundred direct members in Latin America and the Caribbean. The American Association of Jurists finances its activities with the contributions of its associates, membership dues and the income of registration fees of its conferences and activities.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

AAJ representative/s participated in the following events/meetings: (a) eighth session of the Human Rights Council with oral statement jointly with the Bar Association of Puerto Rico (Colegio de Abogados de Puerto Rico) on the death of Filiberto Ojeda Ríos; (b) seventh session of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. AAJ representatives attended the meetings and participated in parallel events; (c) the Special Committee on Decolonization as observer in various items of the agenda (Gibraltar, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Western Sahara) and participated with oral interventions on Puerto Rico question; (d) forth-ninth, fiftieth, fifty-first sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women; (e) Special Political and Decolonization Committee of the General Assembly (Fourth Committee): the

sixtieth, sixty-first and sixty-second sessions on Non-Self-Governing Territories, Gibraltar, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Guam; oral statement on Western Sahara in 2007; (f) seventh session of Working Group on the working methods and activities of transnational corporations. Presentation of oral statement regarding the activities of transnational corporations and human rights — need for legal regulations; (g) fifty-seventh session of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights. Presented written documents on United Nations reform and on the United Nations, transnational corporations and human rights made; oral statements on human rights and transnational corporations, the situation in Haiti, limits to military tribunals, indigenous populations-Mapuches; and (h) sixty-first session of the Commission on Human Rights. AAJ submitted written documents on poverty, the Facultative Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Iraq, norms for transnational corporations and made oral statements on forced disappearances, the indigenous populations of Ecuador and Chile, and Haiti and Iraq.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies: (a) Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers. AAJ and Lawyers Without Borders-Quebec submitted a joint complaint to Special Rapporteur Leandro Despouy regarding the intimidation, persecution and murder of jurists in Colombia. The document entitled "Report regarding the situation of lawyers in Colombia" was attached to the complaint. The report documents the fact-finding mission sent to Colombia by AAJ and Lawyers Without Borders-Quebec from 21 to 26 September and provided recommendations. Representatives of AAJ met with the Special Rapporteur in Buenos Aires on 25 September 2008; (b) proposal presented by American Association of Jurists and Europe-Third World Center on reform of the United Nations (June 2005). The paper made comments on Secretary-General Kofi Annan's report "In larger freedom: towards development, security and human rights for all" released on 21 March 2005.

Activities in support of global principles: (a) forum on human rights pending issues (25 September 2008, Buenos Aires, Argentina). AAJ organized the meeting; (b) conference on the rights of immigrant children from an international and human rights perspective (2 July 2008, United Nations Headquarters, New York) and conference on the human right of immigrant children to an education (10 December 2008, United Nations Headquarters, New York). AAJ co-sponsored these two conferences with the International Forum for Child Welfare and the Committee for Hispanic Children and Families; (c) fact-finding mission to Chile (27-30 January 2008), organized jointly with the Permanent Assembly of Human Rights of Argentina to document human rights violations of the Mapuche indigenous population (a report was issued); (d) referendums on Constituent Assembly and ratification of Constitution of Ecuador (2007 and 2008). The President of the American Association of Jurists was invited as an observer by the Electoral Court of Ecuador; (e) fact-finding mission to Colombia (21-26 September 2007, Bogota). Co-organized the mission with Lawyers Without Borders-Quebec to document persecution and intimidation of jurists; (f) XIV Continental Conference of the American Association of Jurists (17-19 May 2007, La Paz). The theme of the conference was "Social Justice, Democracy and Integration in Latin America". The Conference featured issues concerning human rights, constitutional change in Bolivia and Ecuador, social responsibility of jurists and combating discrimination; (g) fifth World Social Forum and sixth World Social Forum. AJJ organized seminars

and panel discussions on law, sovereignty and labour rights; (h) fifth International Seminar on Debt and Law (7-9 October 2005, Congress Room of Belgian Senate). AJJ participated with a presentation on how to make international financial institutions legally accountable; and (i) American Association of Jurists Law Journal is published and distributed to its members, as well as universities, members of Governments and other Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

2. Association pour la collaboration globale (Special; 2005)

I. Introduction

The Association pour la Collaboration Globale (ACG) is an NGO that was founded in France in 2002. An international policy and advocacy think tank, ACG combines grassroots research and policy innovation at the intersections of security, development, counter-narcotics, public health and public security issues. The three operational arms of ACG are the International Council on Security and Development (formerly known as the Senlis Council), the Rome Consensus for a Humanitarian Drug Policy and the Centre of Excellence on Public Security. ACG aims to be a global commentator on linkages between (public) security, development and counter-narcotics policies. In its work related to the United Nations, ACG aims to raise the profile of drug policy, mainstreamed in the larger security, development and public health debate. The organization's modus operandi consists of field research in countries such as Afghanistan, Brazil, Iraq and Somalia, public opinion surveys, the release of policy papers and reports, and multimedia including film and photography.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs: between 2005 and 2008, ACG has participated as observer at all United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs meetings taking place in Vienna in March each year. An important part of this participation has been the organization of high-profile side events each year, including symposia, press conferences, policy luncheons and discussion dinners. These side events often shed a different light on one of the selected central themes and involved many delegates and participants from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Health Organization (WHO). A list of the events organized on the occasion of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs follows: (a) forty-eighth session: round-table luncheon on promoting public health policies and practices, including Rainer Schmid, member of the International Narcotics Control Board, 8 March 2005; (b) forty-eighth session: discussion dinner on building an effective drug policy with Afghanistan, including H.E. Habibullah Qaderi, Afghanistan's Minister of Counter-Narcotics, 8 March 2005, followed by press conference the day after; (c) forty-ninth session: lunch discussion on public health policies co-hosted by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, 14 March 2006; (d) forty-ninth session: seventh International Symposium on Global Drug Policy: Bridging Security and Development in

Afghanistan, 14 March 2006, followed by a press conference the day after; (e) fiftieth session: award dinner on 14 March 2007 for lifetime achievement in global drug policy, with the award going to Dr. Eva Tongue, Chairwoman of the Vienna NGO Committee on Drugs; Stefano Berterame of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime gave a keynote speech; (f) fifty-first session: award dinner on 12 March 2008 for the award for innovative drug policy, awarding the Save a Mate initiative of the Australian Red Cross. Massimo Barra from the Standing Commission of the Red Cross and Red Crescent gave a keynote speech on the occasion. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and WHO: between 2005 and 2008, ACG maintained regular contact with the Office and, to a lesser extent, with WHO. The President and the Executive Director of ACG have held several high-level meetings with the Office's staff, including its Executive Director, Under-Secretary General Antonio Maria Costa.

Throughout the past four years, ACG has provided the Office and WHO with information, policy analysis and policy recommendations, especially related to Afghanistan's opium crisis. For example, the World Drug Report 2008 references the Senlis Council publication entitled *The political History of Turkey's Opium Licensing for the Production of Medicines: Lessons of Afghanistan*. In addition, staff have been invited on many occasions to speak at events organized by ACG. A list follows: (a) Dr. M. Hassan Frotan, National Manager of Essential Drugs, WHO spoke at the Kabul Working Day on Drug Policy, Kabul, 30 June 2005; (b) Dr. Jehanzeb Khan, International Project Coordinator, Drug Demand Reduction, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Country Office Afghanistan spoke at the 5th International Symposium on Global Drug Policy, Kabul, 26-28 September 2005; (c) Dr. Riyad Musa Ahmed, Country Director for Afghanistan, WHO and Dr. Jehanzeb Khan, International Project Coordinator, Drug Demand Reduction, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Country Office Afghanistan, spoke at the Kabul Symposium on Addiction Treatment in Afghanistan on responding to the drug crisis in Afghanistan, Kabul, 3 December 2005; (d) a representative of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime spoke at the Kabul International Winter Symposium on Drug Policy, Kabul, 22-23 January 2006; (e) Stefano Berterame, Officer-in-Charge, Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Unit, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, spoke at the award dinner for lifetime achievement in global drug policy, Vienna, 14 March 2007; (f) Sandra Valle, Senior Interregional Adviser, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, spoke at the Africa Brazil Transcontinental Dialogue on Public Security, Entebbe, 7 July 2008.

Formal collaboration between ACG and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime related to its Centre of Excellence on Public Security started in 2009 and will thus be part of the next quadrennial report.

Vienna NGO Committee on Drugs: ACG is an active participant in the activities of the Vienna NGO Committee on Drugs. In the past, it has funded part of the work of the Committee on Drugs and has at all times had two representatives participate in its meetings, including the annual NGO forums that are part of the agenda of the Commission on Narcotics Drugs. On 14 March 2007, ACG presented Dr. Eva Tongue, Chairwoman of the Vienna NGO Committee on Drugs with the first award for lifetime achievement in global drug policy, which she received for her commitment to the involvement of NGOs at the United Nations.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters.

ACG has not yet been engaged in direct cooperation with a United Nations body in the field, but there has been regular contact between 2005 and 2008 with the field office of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in Afghanistan, sharing knowledge and information.

Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. Action: (a) limited food and humanitarian aid operations in southern Afghanistan (2005-2008); (b) analysis and advocacy around internally displaced people's camps in Afghanistan; (c) analysis of impoverished poppy farming communities in Afghanistan (several reports); (d) analysis of linkages between poverty, insurgency and violence in Afghanistan, Iraq and Somalia (several reports).

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases. Actions: (a) Development since 2005 of the Rome Consensus for a Humanitarian Drug Policy, a joint initiative of International Council on Security and Development and the Italian Red Cross, bringing together 118 national societies of Red Cross and Red Crescent to promote a humanitarian drug policy, including increased attention to the injecting drug-related spread of HIV/AIDS; (b) analysis and advocacy around the importance of harm reduction and public health related measures that decrease the risk of HIV/AIDS.

3. Centro de Estudio y Formación Integral de la Mujer (Special; 2005)

I. Introduction

The aims of the organization: the Centro de Estudio y Formación Integral de la Mujer (CEFIM) is a national centre in Mexico that was created for the specific purpose of promoting women's leadership through a wide variety of programmes. The goal thus is to empower women in order for them to be able to take charge of their own development and the development of their communities. CEFIM was created to promote human and cultural values that enhance women's leadership and trigger social development. Through its wide array of programmes, CEFIM offers women diverse tools like leadership, self-esteem, confidence, motivation, as well as specific skills like communication, job training, entrepreneurship activities, self-employment, educational resources, among others, that enable them to better participate regardless of their paths of life, background, age, profession, ethnicity and status. Our activities include programmes that equip women with skills useful for them whether individually, at home, at the workforce, as well as on a public level. The knowledge, once put into practice, is transformed in terms of women's contributions to social, political and economic development. Another important part of the information that CEFIM provides them with are generic personal and caretaking skills, such as nutrition, education, parenting, personal finance management, use of time, self-growth and individual development. The centre's main course of action is organizing events such as conferences, seminars, congresses and training sessions at which thousands of women come together to

learn and be empowered. Most activities are geared towards women in poverty who have not had formal education or resources to take charge of their own development.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

Beijing+10: Forty-ninth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, United Nations Headquarters, New York during the months of February and March 2005, 2006 and 2007, CEFIM representatives attended the fiftieth, fifty-first and fifty-second sessions. Representatives attended and participated on several occasions as the NGO representatives in Mexico's official Government delegation. During these years, CEFIM followed the Commission's work, participated in Latin American caucuses, youth caucuses, girl-child groups and parallel events, and lobbied Governments in order to further advance women's political participation and social development. Lobbying efforts focused on approaching Government delegates with language proposals based on best practices for improving political participation of women specifically in Latin American counties, research findings regarding women's health, and most pressing education and family issues related to human rights and development. A key activity has been building partnerships and networking with fellow NGOs in order to share research, information, resources, knowledge and expertise, and constitute best practices.

Before all sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women, training and round-table discussions were organized in several Mexican cities with groups of experts, university leaders and rural leaders regarding the priority theme of each upcoming session. The framework for these activities was based on presenting key research findings, reviewing international agreements and documentation such as the Millennium Development Goals, Beijing Platform for Action, the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women and other relevant United Nations documents. The discussions, dialogue and analysis held during each training and round-table session provided the space and outcome needed for organizing key policy proposals regarding women's empowerment, human rights and participation. This material was further used during lobbying efforts as talking points and language proposed to delegates in order to be included in the outcome documents of each corresponding Commission on the Status of Women session.

Commission for Social Development, United Nations Headquarters, New York: forty-fourth, forty-fifty and forty-sixth sessions. Attended the meetings, participated in the dialogues regarding women and development, followed the general discussions, participated in parallel events and engaged in constructive dialogue with delegates in order to further advance women's rights and development. An important area of work was to mainstream gender perspective in the global framework of development, linking key thematic areas such as decent work, social inclusion and other concepts to women and development.

Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities: participated in the process of the Convention from 2006 to 2007, which included providing advice and assistance to delegates regarding the drafting, consultations, adoption and ratification of the Convention. CEFIM provided leadership that made it possible to bring together voices of many Latin American participants who were not familiar

with United Nations procedures, providing technical knowledge and coaching that enabled them to fully participate and contribute to the final outcome.

Forty-first session of the commission on Population and Development: attended the meeting in order to participate in the dialogue and contribute so that population discussions took into account the specific needs and trends of women in development. CEFIM representatives followed the general discussions, participated in parallel events and engaged in constructive dialogue with delegates in order to further advance women's rights and development.

The organization would have performed much better in the implementation of United Nations programmes if not for its scarce funds and few representative staff (all volunteers), making attendance at international meetings very difficult.

Activities in line with Millennium Development Goals:

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. Action: through its programmes CEFIM empowers women with tools and knowledge that can be used towards self-employment by designing entrepreneurship activities and community development projects based on specific skills and resources such as handcrafts, textiles, food production and local home-based economic activities. An important part of the training of women consists of providing them with nutrition information for their own health and for their children's health. Total amount of women who benefited from CEFIM programmes: 140,000 directly and 700,000 Mexicans as part of their families.

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education. Action: CEFIM has been a constant advocate for girls' rights, including their right to education. Its work is tailored to motivate mothers to fully support and participate in their children's education, providing girls with the necessary support and help to stay in school.

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women. Action: CEFIM has played a key role in promoting women and empowering women in Mexico and other Latin American countries. CEFIM aided in the design and launching of public policies regarding non-discrimination of women in the workforce, created awards for family-friendly businesses as well as awards and distinctions for businesses that promote women in the workforce.

Goal 5: Improve maternal health. Action: a key message of CEFIM has been to call on women to celebrate motherhood and to take good care of their health through adequate nutrition, dignified living and working conditions. CEFIM is committed to the advancement of women and women's rights.

Activities in support of global principles: since its beginning, CEFIM has been a committed advocate for the cause of the advancement of women in Mexico and in Latin America. The International Women's Day has been celebrated by CEFIM every year since its establishment to bring further attention to the cause of the advancement of women and the specific needs of women as key players in social, political and economic development. CEFIM has had a strong voice in national and international campaigns against violence against women. CEFIM representatives have been keynote speakers in public, university and expert conferences throughout Mexico and a number of Latin American cities.

4. Committee for Hispanic Children and Families (Special; 2005)

I. Introduction

The Committee for Hispanic Children and Families (CHCF) is a New York City based organization founded in 1982 and dedicated to improving the quality of life for Latino children and families. In order to accomplish its goals, CHCF has become a voice for the Latino community at the local, national and international levels and has developed programmes that address the needs of Latinos in New York City in three areas: childcare services, family health education and youth development. CHCF provides services to immigrant Latino communities throughout the five boroughs, utilizing outreach, popular theatre techniques, community education classes, childcare services and individual counselling and assistance. CHCF has also been a strong advocate for Latinos in child welfare issues, early care and education. Since 2006, CHCF has offered bilingual instruction in United States history and government to enable immigrants to participate in the civic affairs of their communities and apply for United States citizenship. CHCF is affiliated to the International Forum for Child Welfare; the National Council of La Raza, a nationwide organization; and the Hispanic Federation, a New York State based organization. Also, the Executive Director of CHCF is a member of the Governor of New York Children's Cabinet, an advisory group, and co-chairs its Subcommittee on Children with Incarcerated Parents. CHCF is also a member of the NGO Committee on the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). CHCF is funded by public and private funds and in 2008 provided services in youth development, childcare services and referrals, family health and civic participation to more than 12,000 individuals.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

In 2008: (a) attended the Economic and Social Council NGO Forum at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 4 April, focusing on best practices in sustainable development projects; (b) parallel event during the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council in New York, 30 June to 24 July, American Association for Justice. A Forum on the Rights of Immigrant Children from an International and Human Rights Perspective (2 July) was co-sponsored with the International Forum for Child Welfare and the American Association of Jurists and was attended by United Nations diplomats, consular representatives and other NGOs; (c) representative attended the annual members' meeting of the NGO Committee on UNICEF and joined the education Working Group (15 September).

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

2005-2007: collaboration with the Consulates of Mexico, Colombia and Peru to provide education and awareness about HIV/AIDS. CHFC set up tables at the consulates with information in Spanish about sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS. The informational materials included kits with instructions about

condom use, referrals for free HIV/AIDS testing and facts about HIV/AIDS transmission.

2007: collaboration with the Consulate of Guatemala to provide information in Spanish about sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS prevention.

2008: Round table with Janis Tarchuk, Minister of Children and Youth Services, Alberta, Canada, 10 December 2008, which included a discussion of policy changes, services for children and families in the child welfare systems of New York and Canada and best practices models.

Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals:

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education: the goal of CHCF is to ensure that children in low-income communities stay in school and complete high school. CHCF provides after-school programmes in schools in the Bronx, New York, offering academic enrichment and homework assistance, as well as sciences, arts, music and dance instruction, community projects and cultural activities. From 2005 to 2008, CHCF also administered dropout prevention programmes in Bronx public schools for youth at high risk of leaving school. In sum, a total of 431 children benefited from CHCF after-school assistance programmes in 2008. The staff included site coordinators, family and youth counsellors. CHCF prevention programmes include individual and group counselling, educational workshops and culturally enriching experiences for students with academic difficulties and high rates of absenteeism and parental involvement

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women: since its foundation in 1982, CHCF has offered childcare programmes to improve the quality of childcare available to families by providing training and professional development for family day-care providers, mostly Latino women, in low-income communities. In tandem with these efforts, CHCF has been building the Latino Childcare Institute, a bilingual training institute providing professional and leadership development of female childcare providers. The programme includes parent referrals, family/group day-care provider training, grants, business management and financial literacy training. In 2007, CHCF trained 425 women through its childcare professional development programmes. In 2008, CHCF trained 471 women through its childcare professional development programmes.

Goal 5: Improve maternal health: with a small grant from the March of Dimes, and in collaboration with Betances Health Center in the Lower East Side of New York, CHCF launched the Comenzando Bien programme to offer workshops to seven young pregnant women on prenatal care and health. CHCF staff included a registered nurse, an infant and toddler specialist and a clinical therapist.

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases: in 1996, CHCF created Proyecto Gol to provide education in Spanish about HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases. From 2005 to 2008, CHCF organized outreach activities throughout New York City, targeting Latino men and women in soccer fields, parks, community centres and businesses. Also, in 2006 and 2007 CHCF had information tables in the Consulates of Mexico, Peru, Colombia and Guatemala. CHCF activities are conducted by its staff and peer educators, who are trained on talking with Latinos about HIV/AIDS prevention. In 2005, CHCF peer educators distributed educational materials about HIV/AIDS and spoke to 4,510 persons throughout New

York City. In 2006, CHCF reached 8,575 individuals (4,564 males; 4,011 females); in 2007, funding was reduced and this had an adverse effect on activities and 486 persons were reached. In 2008, CHCF reached 1,680 individuals in the Lower East Side and East Harlem in New York. The total number of persons reached was 15,251.

Activities in support of global principles: representatives attended/and made oral presentations as follows: (a) International Forum for Child Welfare World Forum 2005, which focused on the theme of "Children in Poverty"; (b) International Forum for Child Welfare World Forum 2006, which focused on the theme of "Future Directions in Child Welfare". CHCF made an oral presentation entitled "Work of the United Nations in its pursuit to improve the standard of living and quality of life for children and families globally"; (c) International Forum for Child Welfare World Forum 2007, which focused on the theme of "The United Nations: A Commitment to Children". CHCF made an oral presentation on children's rights and linkages to the Millennium Development Goals; (d) International Forum for Child Welfare World Forum 2008, which focused on the theme of "Early Intervention and Prevention"; (e) the sixtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was observed by CHCF co-sponsoring a conference on the human right of immigrant children to an education, 10 December, United Nations Plaza, New York; (f) CHCF issued the report *Building on Latino Children's Language and Culture* at New York University's King Juan Carlos I of Spain Center, 11 December.

5. Consortium for Street Children
(Special; 1997)

I. Introduction

Aims and purposes of the organization: the Consortium for Street Children is a United Kingdom-based, international, non-governmental organization, with a network that extends to almost 100 countries. As an international organization, the Consortium for Street Children interacts and cooperates with the United Nations, its specialized agencies, with Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as with businesses. The Consortium seeks to promote the rights, development and protection of street children based on the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. This is done by coordinating and supporting members and partners from governmental, non-governmental and business organizations to conduct action research and create practical tools, develop and promote policies, share promising practices, fund grass-roots organizations, strengthen organizations and networks, catalyse civil society/state/market partnerships, and advocate on behalf of street children at the local, national and international levels. In 2005, the Consortium and its members revised its long-term strategy. As a result, the work of the Consortium focuses on prevention and early intervention, violence, HIV and AIDS, education and child labour. All activities are carried out through four interrelated programmes: advocacy, organization development, action research, and programme support and management.

Significant changes in the organization: during this reporting period, there were a number of changes that had a significant impact on the Consortium's vision and/or functions. On 6 December 2004, the Consortium hired a new Executive

Director. As a result, the Consortium adopted on 5 July 2005 a new strategic plan (2005-2010) which focused the organization's efforts with respect to the following themes of importance to street children: HIV/AIDS, violence, prevention and early intervention, and child participation.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

The Consortium would have liked to have participated more fully in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies but was not able to owing to the cost of sending a representative overseas to attend meetings and the fact that the Consortium's secretariat has only a staff of four.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

(a) Violence against children in conflict with the law: a thematic consultation for the United Nations study on violence against children (4-5 April 2005, Geneva). The Consortium's Advocacy Officer attended the meeting and discussed issues of police violence against street children. The Advocacy Officer agreed to be the focal point for collecting feedback on the report's draft chapter on communities; (b) Promotion of Improved Learning Opportunities for Street Children project 2004-2005. Together with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Bangkok and Childhope Asia, the Consortium implemented this project to facilitate knowledge-sharing between organizations and capacity-building of practitioners working with street children. The project was implemented in four countries: Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan and the Philippines. The project's lessons learned were published in *Resource Pack: Improving Learning Opportunities for Street Children*; (c) A Civil Society Forum for North Africa and the Middle East on promoting and protecting the rights of street children (3-6 March 2004, Cairo). Together with UNICEF Egypt and the Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Consortium organized the regional conference. A report of the conference was published by the Consortium for Street Children; (d) a civil society forum for francophone Africa on promoting and protecting the rights of street children (2-5 June 2004, Mbour, Senegal). Together with UNICEF Senegal, the West and Central Africa office of UNICEF, and the Regional Bureau for Education in Africa, UNESCO, the Consortium organized the regional forum and published a report of the conference; (e) the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society (16-18 November 2005, Tunis). Together with Childnet International, the Child Rights Information Network, the End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes (ECPAT) network and Save the Children UK, the Consortium successfully lobbied participants in the summit to encourage countries to make available child help lines and to recognize the role of information and communications technology in protecting and enhancing the development of children. As result, these two concerns were included as point 92 and point 25 in the Tunis Commitment and Declaration; (f) the Consortium and UNICEF Ethiopia signed a Special Service Agreement on 26 November 2007 to train 49 police trainers of the Ethiopian Police College in child rights and child

protection. The police trainers, in turn, will train 36,000 police officers over the next three years.

Activities in particular line with the Millennium Development Goals: the Consortium contributed to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in all parts of the world, with particular emphasis on Goal 6. Major actions undertaken were:

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases: Target 1: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS, and Target 2: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it. Actions: (a) organized and sent a five-person team to lobby the XVI International Aids Conference to raise awareness of the vulnerability of street children among the 24,000-30,000 delegates at the conference; (b) three staff members attended the XVII International Aids Conference to raise awareness as above. The Consortium's Executive Director also spoke at the International Symposium on Children and HIV/AIDS session on street children, 1-2 August 2008, Mexico City; (c) established the Consortium's HIV/AIDS Working Group on 15 July 2005.

6. Feminist Club
(Special; 2005)

I. Introduction

Aims and purposes of the organization: the Feminist Club's aims, purposes and the scope of its activities remain much the same, as described in the application for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council submitted on 3 February 2005. In the reporting period 2005- 2008, the Feminist Club continued to be the advocate for women's human rights and develop a well-built network of organizations and individuals in all regions of Georgia. The organization carried out the informational and educational programmes for women on: women's human rights and feminist politics; local governance; elections; campaign running and campaign management; public policy and peacebuilding. In addition, the Feminist Club provided technical support to grass-roots women's organizations. From 2006 to 2008, the Feminist Club advocated for the following gender-sensitive national legislation in Georgia: the Law Against Domestic Violence; the Gender Equality Concept and the Action Plan for Women's Advancement for 2007-2009. The Feminist Club conducted national advocacy action in support of the Gender Equality Law and effective institutional mechanisms for gender equality.

In order to promote women's political participation, the Feminist Club held nationwide pre-election media campaigns for Georgian local government elections in 2006. From 2007 to 2008, the organization conducted a media campaign to build public confidence and foster participation of disadvantaged groups in the democratic processes through transparent elections in Georgia. The Feminist Club composed and published two types of newsletters in Georgian: a monthly bulletin for non-governmental organizations and monthly newspaper inlays; and it composed and published reports on local and parliamentary elections in Georgia.

Significant changes in the organization: from 2005 to 2008, the Feminist Club expanded its programmes to cover not only the protection of women's human rights but also the protection of the human rights of different disadvantaged groups, such as ethnic minorities, sexual minorities and internally displaced persons. At the same time, the Feminist Club strengthened its cooperation with non-Georgian women's NGOs and has broadened its advocacy role from national to international, especially in South Caucasus and in the Balkan Region. In 2008, the Feminist Club became affiliated with the European Feminist Initiative and established its branch in Georgia.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

Feminist Club representatives participated in following United Nations conferences and meetings: (a) High-Level Consultation and Capacity-Building Meeting to Launch the United Nations-NGO Informal Regional Network in Turkey, 28-30 September 2005, Bursa and Istanbul, and lobbied for promoting partnership initiatives and projects. The President made a statement in which she proposed to host a high-level consultation and capacity-building meeting to launch the Informal Regional Network in Georgia with the support of the NGO section of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs; (b) the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society: the Vice-President of the Feminist Club attended the meeting and participated in the parallel event on ensuring information and communications technology access for all.

Representatives attended the following meetings held at the United Nations Headquarters, New York: (a) Commission on the Status of Women fiftieth session: the President of the Feminist Club attended the session and, at the parallel event organized by the Huairou Commission, made the visual presentation entitled "Advancement of Women's Empowerment in Decision-Making in Georgia"; (b) the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women thirty-sixth session: the representative attended the session as an observer and submitted the combined second and third periodic alternative report of non-governmental organizations of Georgia. The representative orally presented country-specific information during the informal meetings with the Committee; (c) Commission on the Status of Women fifty-first session: participated in interactive round-table dialogues and panel discussions; (e) sixth session of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues: participated as an observer; (e) Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women thirty-eighth session: as observer; (f) Commission on the Status of Women fifty-second session: attended the session and participated in the work of the women's peacebuilding caucus.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

From 2005 to 2008, through a successful partnership with the United Nations Development Programme the Feminist Club developed the Gender and Politics Programme for the South Caucasus by participating in the work of the Advisory Council on Gender Equality within the Georgian Parliament. The Feminist Club

represented the women's political coalition in the Advisory Council on Gender Equality and worked on the development of gender policies in Georgia and supported regional cooperation in the South Caucasus, information-sharing and strategy development on gender issues. The Feminist Club, in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme, established and co-sponsored the Women's Political Forum on 30 September 2006 in Tbilisi. The objective of the forum was to connect the female electorate with women in decision-making structures and political parties and work on achieving gender equality in Georgia. From 2005 to 2008, the Feminist Club worked on implementation of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and its recommendations by conducting training sessions for women, public servants and mass media representatives. The Feminist Club collected information and composed an alternative Shadow report. In 2008, its coalition became a national coordinating body for enforcement of the Optional Protocol in Georgia. On 7 December 2008, the Feminist Club and its coalition co-sponsored the public event in the frame of the United Nations Population Fund 16-day campaign to combat violence against women and organized political action in front of the Georgian Parliament.

Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals: the Feminist Club contributed to achievement of Millennium Development Goal 3 in Georgia by conducting leadership training sessions for women, gender training sessions for mass media representatives, TV and radio programmes on women's human rights, articles on gender equality issues, gender equality campaign materials, newsletters on women's human rights and distribution of a paper on women and politics, reports on gender aspects of elections, a survey on the gender aspect of post-conflict humanitarian aid for victims of the conflict between the Russian Federation and Georgia (August 2008).

Activities in support of global principles: the Feminist Club celebrated International Women's Day on 8 March between 2005 and 2008. All four events were free and open to the public and were held at the office of the Feminist Club in Georgia. A hundred women participated on each occasion. The events were also webcast to thousands more via the women's political network.